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1912

Sunshine Nurseries

New Descriptive Catalog
and Price List : : : : *

U.S. Department of Agriculture



JOE T. McCLARAN

PROPRIETOR

Corydon, : : : : Indiana

HARRISON COUNTY

Instructions for Planting

Distance for Planting and Number of Trees per Acre

	Ft. Apart	No. per Acre
Apple	30 feet	50 trees
Standard Pears	20 feet	108 trees
Dwarf Pears	10 feet	435 trees
Cherries	18 feet	134 trees
Plums	18 feet	134 trees
Peaches	20 feet	108 trees
Quinces	10 feet	435 trees
Currants and Gooseberries.....	4 feet	2722 plants
Grapes	9 feet	537 plants

Blackberries and raspberries, rows nine feet apart, plants two feet apart in the rows, 2,420 plants per acre. Strawberry rows four feet apart, plants fifteen inches apart in rows, 7,260 per acre.

The number of trees or plants required for an acre at any given distance apart, may be ascertained by dividing the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) by the number of square feet given to each plant, which is obtained by multiplying the distance between rows by the distance between plants.

Preparing the Ground for Planting—If possible the ground should be plowed deep and worked down the same as you would for any other crop.

Immense numbers of trees are ruined by improper planting. Some are planted too deep and some too shallow. All kinds of fruit trees should be planted not more than two inches deeper than they grew in the nursery.

Trees rightly handled should and will as surely grow as good seed corn.

As to the season it helps or hinders, but the planter's skill can overcome most any trouble with bad weather.

Make holes plenty large so as not to crowd roots. Use surface soil for filling in and plant as firm as possible, pressing soil well down with the feet when the hole is half full.

See that the roots are well spread out and soil is firm around them. Don't hurry the job, do it well and success is yours.

It is a good idea after planting if the trees cannot be cultivated, to mulch the tree, take coarse manure or litter and spread around the tree for two or three feet each way three or four inches deep. This preserves drying out and is better than watering.

The roots of trees should never be exposed to the sun and air. Never put any manure in the hole with the roots as it causes decay.

Soil—Land should be as high as possible and well drained. It should be plowed deep and in good condition. The land really should be in as good condition for trees as you would have it for any crop of grain.

If you want trees to grow well, be vigorous and strong, you must give them plenty of food, and especially good cultivation until August, when cultivation should cease, to allow the new wood to ripen before cold weather.

Pruning—This is a very important matter and must be done to have success.

The roots should be pruned as well as the top. Too many people neglect this one very important thing in transplanting trees. In digging trees, more or less, roots are cut off and bruised, these should always be pruned back to good, clean, healthy wood, before planting, by taking a sharp knife and cutting from the under side, which insures a quick growth of feeders and will heal readily.

The top must then be cut back. Leave only a few branches and cut them back to only four or five buds. Peaches are usually best trimmed to a whip or nearly so and cut back to not more than three or four feet high.

Cultivation—Never allow an orchard in sod. You can't any more expect to get a paying crop without cultivation than you could expect to get a good crop of corn without any plowing.

Cultivate the orchard and keep it cultivated up till August. The best orchards we ever saw were cultivated every ten days or two weeks regular. We think the best fertilizer for a young orchard is a green crop plowed under every spring, or liberal manuring until trees are well grown and begin to fruit.

Age Trees to Plant—We think young, healthy stock is much superior to old or very large trees. Would advise the planting of good two-year-old trees in apple, pear and cherry, and one-year-old trees in peach and plum. Trees of this age are more apt to live, are much easier to handle, can be trimmed and shaped much easier than older stock and will outgrow older stock. All practical fruit growers always plant young trees.

Our Trees Healthy and Free From Disease—Nurseries are inspected once each year by State Entomologists and found to be apparently free from San Jose scale and fungus diseases, etc. Following is a copy of the certificate which goes with every shipment:

Certificate of Nursery Inspection—This is to certify that the nursery stock and premises of Joe T. McClaran, situated in Corydon, Indiana, R. R. 4, have been inspected according to the provisions of the law, approved March 9, 1907, and found to be apparently free from San Jose scale or other destructively injurious insect or fungus enemies.

C. H. Baldwin, State Entomologist,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Introductory



JOE T. McCLARAN

THE year 1912 ushers in the nineteenth anniversary of the Sunshine Nurseries. We want to thank each and every one for their liberal patronage and to say last season was the best in the history of our business. You may be sure we appreciate your orders and we believe you appreciate the quality of our trees and plants and our method of delivering fresh dug stock direct to you.

We are going to continue to try to please each of you and we are now in a better position to give you satisfaction than ever before. We can save you money on what stock you want, as our prices are very low, being only about one-half the prices charged for trees, by some nurseries and remember we guarantee our stock to be equal of any grown any where.

In December, 1908, I purchased my father's interest in the Sunshine Nurseries and since that date I have more than doubled the acreage and output. Naturally, I figured on double the business of previous years and have not been disappointed. For the coming year I have brighter prospects, than for several past seasons, for good, clean, vigorous stock, in larger quantities and better assortment than ever before.

Our Nurseries are located $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Ramesy, Indiana, and six miles northwest of Corydon, Indiana.

For our protection we will say that we are in no way connected with any other nursery. We will be glad to answer all inquiries and to give you all the information we possibly can that you may desire. Let us know your needs and we will do our best to help you and to furnish you trees and plants that will prove perfectly satisfactory in every way. Your success is ours.

Wishing you the greatest success that one man can to others, I remain at your service,

JOE T. McCLARAN,
Corydon, Indiana.

Information for Buyers

Something to Think About—The outlook for the progressive grower was never better. He is dealing in a staple commodity that is year after year more and more a world necessity. The future of the feeder of men is still full of promise.

Knowledge of the food value of fruit will become ingrained in every man, woman and child, more and more, as time passes. The facts of this statement are shown by families who were formerly satisfied with a bushel or so of apples, a few peaches, and a few berries who now buy and use fruit half or more of the year.

Cannot you see your way clear to plant a portion of your farm in apples, peaches or other fruits? The ground can be prepared on short notice and get the trees planted as all the money needed will be for the trees. You can then grow potatoes, tomatoes or berries on the same ground giving the needed cultivation to the trees and making you profitable cash crops, until your trees come into bearing.

Terms—Cash with order or part cash and balances any time before shipment is made. At our prices we cannot afford to do a credit business.

Our References—We give references as to our liability which any one is at liberty to investigate. For information regarding our standing and reliability please refer to Postmaster, Corydon, Ind., Corydon National Bank, Corydon Ind., Keller Mfg. Co., Corydon, Indiana, Democrat Press, Corydon, Ind., First National Bank, Corydon, Indiana. (In writing any of the above please inclose stamp for reply.)

How to Send Money—Postoffice money order, Express money order, Bank draft or by registered mail.

Notice to Customers—Orders should always be placed early before assortment is broken. It is often impossible to furnish varieties wanted if orders are delayed until planting time; we will reserve stock for orders at any time and ship when desired.

All Orders should be written plainly on order blanks for that purpose. Do not write your letter on order blank, but use separate sheet of paper.

We deliver all stock at railway or express office and guarantee safe arrival of goods; orders lost or spoiled in transit we refill, free. We box and pack free—bear cost of boxes, bales, moss, etc. This is expensive but good packing pays. All boxes paper lined at all seasons, another costly item, but is a safeguard against freezing and drying.

We always give buyer his choice of sorts but if requested, we make selections, using our best judgement and experience in his interest. Plain shipping instructions should accompany all orders. When not given we forward according to our best judgement.

Express or Freight charges to be paid by purchaser.

Our Shipping Season begins in fall about october first and in spring about April first.

Caution—We accept all orders on the condition that they shall be void should injury befall our stock from frost, hail, fire or other causes over which we have no control.

Claims for errors must be made promptly on receipt of goods as we cannot rectify them unless promptly made.

Guarantee of Genuiness—While we exercise the utmost diligence and care to have our varieties true to name and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees, etc., that may prove otherwise, or refund the amount paid. It is mutually understood and agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall in no case be liable for any sum greater than the amount originally received for said trees, etc., that prove untrue.

Special—For the benefit of my customers and friends, I have a special instruction book on transplanting and managing fruit trees, etc., which is free for the asking.

This book also gives some valuable information on spraying.

Premium Offer—With every order that amounts to \$5.00, we will give you free one of the Sunshine peach trees described elsewhere in this catalogue, which sells at 40 cents each. With an order of \$10.00 you get three trees, with an order of \$15.00 you get four trees, and with an order of \$20.00 and up, you get six trees. Always mention these premium trees in making out your order, otherwise we may overlook them.

Care of Stock on Arrival—Upon the arrival of a box or bale of trees, place it in a shed, barn, or cellar, away from the sun. Take off the cover and thoroughly wet down with water and allow it to stand twelve hours or more before removing the stock.

Raspberry and strawberry should be removed from package and not wet, but heeled in ground at once.

After trees are taken from cellar or out of box or bale, they should then be heeled in the ground. This is easily done by making a trench fourteen or fifteen inches deep, laying trees in a slanting position so that the fresh moist earth can cover all the roots, being careful to get soil well mixed in with roots.

If the soil is dry, moisten with water after heeling in, and then throw some dirt over them. Should the trees be very dry when received, they should be buried root, top and all in very moist soil, well pressed down and leave there for five to seven days, when they will be found fresh and plump.

Always cut bundles open when heeling in so the earth can cover all the roots.

If trees should be frozen when received, no water should be applied, but they should at once be heeled in the earth until all frost is out, then they will not be injured.

Our Guarantee—We guarantee each and every one a square deal, money back if not perfectly satisfied.

Apples

The following lists are well tested sorts and we believe the best for general planting and marketing use, apple trees will

thrive on nearly all well drained soil. Give them care and spray in due season, and they will surely be a profit to the grower.

Price of Apples

First class, two year old trees, 4 to 6 feet high, each 20c; 50, \$9.50; 100, \$19.00; 300 to 500, \$18.00 per 100; 600 to 1,000, \$17.00 per 100.

First class, yearling trees, 2 1-2 to 3 feet high, whips, each, 15c; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$14.00; 300 to 500, \$13.00 per 100; 600 to 1,000, \$12.00 per 100.

SUMMER APPLES

Duchess of Oldenburg—Origin, Russia. Season, July and August. Tree upright, vigorous and extremely hardy; an early and annual bearer of uniformly large crops. Fruit large, greenish-yellow with red stripes; flesh light yellow, medium fine grained, firm, flavor a pleasant acid, a great cooking favorite and prime market sort.

Red Astrachan—Origin, Russia. Season July. First imported into England with the White Astrachan from Sweden in 1816. Tree upright, spreading, vigorous growth an early and abundant bearer. Flesh white, crisp, juicy, brisk acid and good.

Early Harvest—Tree healthy, vigorous and a good bearer. Fruit medium size, nearly round, somewhat flattened; surface smooth, clear, waxy yellow, rarely blushed; flesh tender, juicy, acid to sub-acid flavor. Ripens latter part of June.

Yellow Transparent—One of the earliest yellow apples grown. Very valuable on that account, as it is ready for market ten days ahead of Early Harvest. Above medium size, beautiful in appearance, with a firm flesh and a crisp, sub-acid flavor. Tree vigorous and a good, early bearer. Middle June.

Red June—Medium; red; flesh white, tender, juicy, good flavor, abundant bearer; first July.

Benoni—Medium size, roundish, pale red, shaded with crimson, juicy, tender, sub-acid. One of the best apples at its ripening. First August.

Golden Sweet—Large, pale yellow, very sweet and good; also good bearer. This is one of the best summer sweet apples in cultivation, good for preserving or using in any way. Ripens last of July and first of August.



Small block of peach trees showing clean culture.

AUTUMN APPLES

Maiden Blush—A most valuable variety for the table. A handsome, rapid growing tree with a wide spreading head, very prolific fruit of medium size and regular shape. Season August and September.

Rambo—One of the oldest varieties, and one of the most profitable for early marketing. The fruit is rather large in size, of a pale greenish-yellow, streaked with red on the sunny side. First September.

Wealthy—Origin Minnesota; medium, very handsome stripe; good, very hardy and productive. A beautiful and excellent apple for the market, flesh white, sometimes stained with red, tender and juicy, lively, sub-acid. One of the most popular apples grown. Good keeper in cold storage. Last August.

Twenty-Ounce Pippin—Extra large and handsome, deep red, extremely hardy, probably the largest red apple adapted to this

region. Sometimes weighing twenty-two ounces. Middle or last of August.

Autumn Strawberry—Medium size, round oval; flesh white, striped and splashed with red; tender, juicy and pleasant; bears young and abundantly; one of the best early Autumn apples.

Halfwin—Large, bright red, flesh juicy, crisp and good flavor. Tree, vigorous and good bearer. August and September.

Winter Apples

Jonathan—Medium size, bright red, flesh white and very juicy, sub-acid, moderately rich, keeps well through winter, very productive, succeeds well in most localities. Keeps from November to May.

Rome Beauty—Large, striped, showy and popular, vigorous, early and a great bearer. October to June.

Grimes Golden—This is one of the most popular apples in cultivation. Tree strong and thrifty grower. Fruit medium size, regular surface, yellow veined flesh yellow, firm, quality rich. For dessert, cooking and market. October to January.

Ben Davis—(New York Pippin.) Large striped, showy, most superb, hardy tree, enormous bearer and a most profitable market variety. November to April.

Fallawater or Tulpahockin—Large, green and reddish, mild, fine; tree vigorous and good bearer. Highly esteemed in some sections. December and February.

Bawle's Janet—Tree good grower, not so large as some, fruit medium, surface smooth, mixed and striped with yellow and green, quality good. November to March.

Akin Red—This apple is rapidly coming to the front. It is a deep red apple of medium size and surpasses all others in quality. The original tree is over sixty years old and still bears annual crops. Tree is very upright grower and good bearer. One of the late keepers. November to May.

Wine Sap—Medium, red, excellent, no trees more esteemed, and generally planted West. Growth rapid, irregular, hardy, early and profuse bearer. December to Spring.

York Imperial—Tree good grower and productive, fruit large, lopsided, surface smooth, color mixed, bright red on yellow ground; flesh yellowish, tender, juicy flavor, mild, sub-acid. This apple is becoming very popular as a market variety. November to Spring.

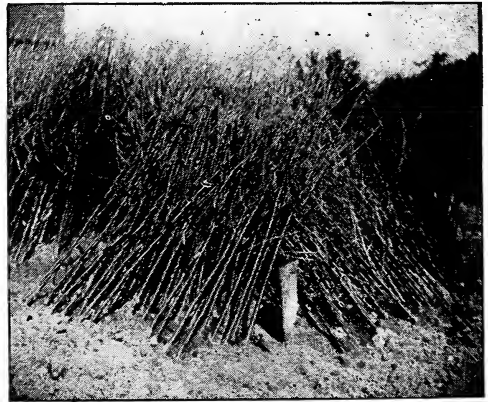
Mammoth Black Twig—Excels Winesap in nearly every important point. A better grower, harder and the fruit much larger. Color even a darker red; flesh firmer; flavor milder, but fully equal; a long keeper.

Northern Spy—Large roundish conical; often flattened, slightly ribbed; handsomely striped with red; flavor rich, aromatic, mild, sub-acid, fine; keeps through winter and late in the Spring. A hardy bearer; to afford fine fruit, they must be kept thrifty by good cultivation.

Black Ben Davis—This apple is pronounced to be superior to Ben Davis; tree growth and character same as Ben Davis.

Winter Eanana—Fruit medium to large, smooth and handsome, golden yellow usually shaded bright crimson; flesh fine grained, rich, sub-acid, aromatic, highest quality. November to April.

Stayman's Winesap—It is now attracting much attention everywhere as a profitable market variety. It is of large size, bright red color, great productiveness and best quality commend it: the tree is a vigorous grower like its parent, is irregular and drooping in habit and adapts itself readily to different soils and situations. Season November to February.



Partial view of a bunch of cherry heeled in the ground awaiting delivery. Note how roots are protected insuring fresh stock delivered to customers

Northwestern Greening—Very large, greenish yellow, tree hardy; not a young bearer but a dependable cropper.

Delicious—A remarkably fine winter apple; good keeper; fine flavor; tree good grower. December to March.

Missouri Pippin—Medium, dark purplish crimson, striped, quality good, good grower, very early and prolific bearer. December to April.

Kentucky Sweet—Large, rich, red, very showy, flesh rich yellow, regular annual bearer. Tree originally came from Kentucky seventy years ago. This is one of the finest winter sweet apples under culti-

vation. Tree early bearer, long lived and hardy. November to March.

vigorous, and prolific bearer. January to April.

Gano—Fruit is bright red on yellow ground, with no stripes. Large, oblong, surface smooth, polished. Tree, healthy,

Hughes Crab—Celebrated Virginia cider apple, fruit small, keeps through winter, tree productive. Makes delicious cider.

Peaches

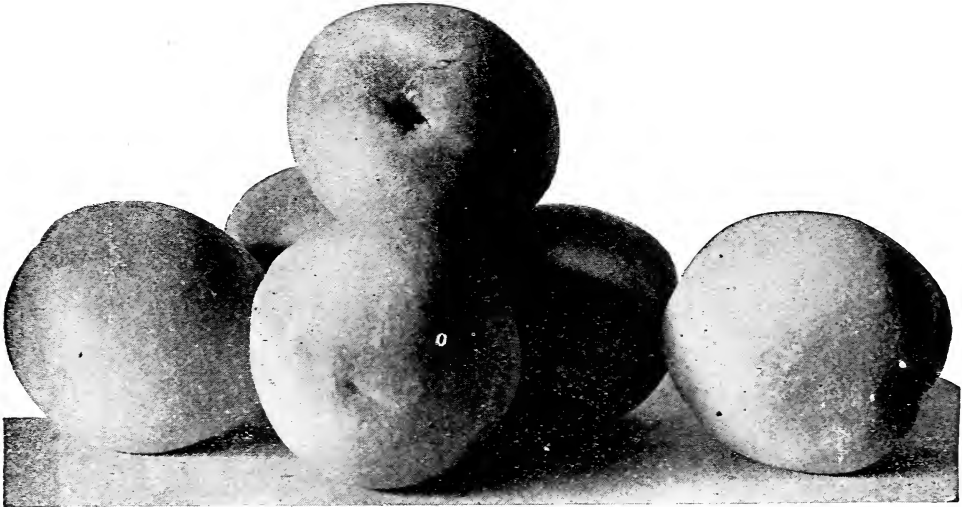
The peach requires a well drained soil. a sandy or gravelly loam is well suited to preserve a healthy growth, and should be fertilized and kept in cultivation. Ashes, potash and bone are excellent fertilizers, though the tree will respond excellently to any fair dressing material. Each year's growth should be shortened after the wood

is ripe to make the tree stronger, better shape and more vigorous. In trimming trees to plant, use a sharp knife, cut all bruised roots off, making a clean cut from under side of roots. Trim side limbs off three inches from tree. Cut tree off about three feet from the bud or ground, according to the height you like.

Price of Peaches

First class, one year old trees, 4 to 5 feet high, Each, 15c; 50, \$7.00; 100, \$14.00; 300 to 500, \$13.00 per 100; 600 to 1,000, \$12.00 per 100.

Second class, 1 year old, 3 to 4 feet high, Each, 11c; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$10.00; 300 to 500, \$9.00 per 100; 600 to 1,000, \$8.00 per 100.



Hoesler Cling or Burgess Peach—Very large white peach with red blush. Originated by Mr. Burgess, of Harrison county, Indiana. Tree vigorous grower, blooms late, produces a full crop when other varieties fail. A large fruit grower of Floyd county, Indiana, where all new fruits are thoroughly tested, pronounces it to be inferior to none in size, quality and appearance and the finest shipper he ever saw, bringing from 50 cents to \$1 per bushel more than other varieties. This is without question one of the finest peaches for marketing and family use under cultivation, and wherever it is grown it leads them all in hardiness, fine flavor, productiveness, and has all the qualities that makes a peach perfect.

In regard to flavor, this is the finest flavored and sweetest peach grown. Peaches do not all ripen at once on the tree, usually it takes two or three pickings to clean a tree.

It is almost impossible to give a full description of this peach as it would require too much space. Clingstone, ripens last of August and first of September.

Old Mixon Free—Large; roundish, slightly oval; pale yellow with a deep red cheek; flesh tender, rich and of good quality; succeeds well in all locations.

Crawford's Early (Free.)—Large, roundish, bright yellow with red cheek, flesh yellow, juicy and sweet: quality good. August.

Crawford Late (Free.)—Large roundish, oval, yellow with bright red cheeks: flesh yellow with red at the pit; melting, vinous and very good. September.

Rodman Cling—A very fine peach with red blush, good bearer, fine flavor and a good market sort. August.

Elberta—Large yellow, with red cheek, excellent quality, flesh yellow and melting, freestone. Middle August.

Diamond—Very large, yellow, with dark red cheek, of excellent quality and fine flavor, clingstone. Middle and last of August.

Henrietta, or Levi Late—Fruit large, brilliant color, very productive, good quality, ripens week after Hoosier clings are gone. Very valuable for marketing. Yellow clingstone.

Amsden June—Medium, dark red, very promising, ripens last of June, flesh white, partly free.

Stump the World—Frof New Jersey, very large, red and white, magnificent, productive, one of the best of its season. Last July, freestone.

October Free—Large, white, very showy, tree hardy and good bearer, valuable for marketing, freestone. Middle October.

Sunshine—Origin Sunshine Nursery. Corydon, Indiana. Perfect freestone, large, red, showy, pit small, flesh firm, white, juicy, sweet, delicious flavor, fine shipper, excellent for canning, tree vigorous, hardy, very productive, pronounced the finest freestone grown, ripens with Hoosier Cling.

Price of the Sunshine trees, one year, 4 to 5 feet, 40 cents each, three for \$1.00.

White Heath—Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red in the sun. Hardy and productive and a popular market sort. Fruit tender, rich. Middle September, cling.

Red Heth—Medium size, flesh white, slightly tinged with red, good bearer, hardy and productive. Middle to last of August. Clingstone.

Klondyke—Very large, flesh yellow, with deep blush; much larger than Elberta. Very fine flavor, very productive and hardy. Ripens week before Elberta. Freestone.

Fox Seedling—Medium size, flesh white, slight blush, flesh firm, deep, pit small. One among the best freestones under cultivation. Very valuable for market and family use. Last of August and first of September. Freestone.

Hoosier Free—Medium size, roundish, flesh firm, juicy and sweet; color creamy white with slight blush. This rare variety which promises to be one among the best freestone peaches, was originated by Hiram Elliott, of Harrison county, Indiana. Mr. Elliott pronounces it inferior to none in quality, and fine flavor. Ripens with Hoosier Cling. Freestone.

Apricots

A beautiful and delicious fruit; a close relative of the plum and peach, combining the best qualities of both. The fruit ripens just after the early cherries and just before the plums and peaches.

First class trees, 4 to 5 feet, each 40c.

Early Golden—Small, roundish, oval, pale orange with smooth skin; flesh yellow, juicy sweet and of the best quality, hardy and productive. Freestone.

Alexander—Medium to small, light orange, yellow flecked with red, flesh tender, juicy, sweet and good quality; hardy and productive. July.



Pruning scene in a block of our one year apple

Plums

Plums need care and attention, but they will pay for it all very liberally. The Japan plums bear younger than the European,

and are very great growers, with handsome foliage and fruit.

Price of Plums

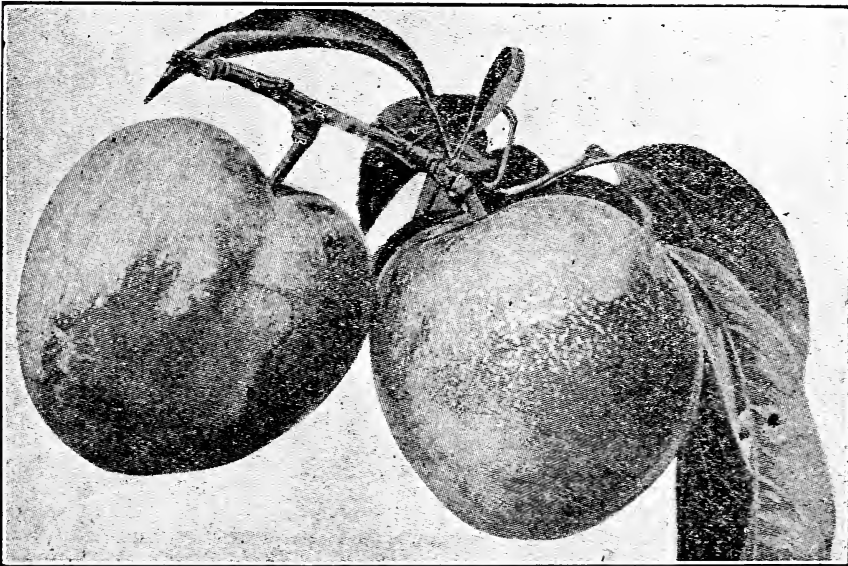
First class, one and two year old trees, 4 to 6 feet high, 40 cents each; \$3.50 per 10; \$17.00 per 50; \$33.00 per 100; 300 to 500 \$30.00 per 100.

Japanese Plums

Abundance—Medium size, round, with slight point. Beautiful shade of red over yellow body. Flesh yellow, firm and juicy. Skin is rather tough, making a good shipper. Trees unpright growers, and very early, abundant bearers. Ripens first of August.

Burbank—The best and most profitable of

growers for market. Ripens ten to fourteen days after Abundance. Tree hardy, sprawling, vigorous grower, unequalled in productiveness. Cherry red with lilac bloom, flesh deep yellow, rich, very sweet with a peculiar and agreeable flavor. Early bearer. Last of August.



European Plums

German Prune—Large, dark, purple, good, popular everywhere, good for table use; esteemed for drying, pickling and preserving. Early bearers. Freestone. Ripens August.

Shropshire Damson—This is the largest of the Damson class, is much used for preserving and marketing. The trees are

vigorous and enormously productive. Have known fifty gallons picked from a very small tree, and sold at 30c per gallon. Free from attacks of curculio. Larger and much more desirable than common Damson. Tree hardy and abundant bearer. Last of August and first of September. Freestone.



Birdseye view of a block of peach, pear, plum, cherry and apple

Native Plums

Wild Goose—Hardy, large; deep red with purplish bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and sweet. Rapid grower, early and abundant

bearer. One of the best varieties. July and August.

Standard Pears

Pears should always be picked ten days before they are ripe and laid away in a cool place. They need care and attention when they will respond most liberally. The

range of varieties are such that they can be had in good eating condition from July until mid-winter.

Price of Standard Pears

First class, two year old trees, well branched, 5 to 6 feet high, each 40c; \$3.75 per 10; \$17.50 per 50; \$33.00 per 100; 300 to 500 \$30.00 per 100

Early Harvest—Vigorous and long-lived. The fruit is large, golden yellow, with a fine red cheek. The parent tree stands on the Ohio river, in Adams county, Ohio. It came up there as a seedling in 1798. It is the largest pear tree known and is yet in a healthy state. The strongest grower in orchard and nursery to be found. Fruit always smooth and perfect. It has no off years but bears the same heavy crops every year. It is said that when it is killed in blossom by frost it will put on the second crop and mature fruit. Ripens from tenth to fifteenth of July, and on account of its great size and beautiful color it always brings the highest price.

Bartlett—An old standard variety, and hard to beat. Large size, buttery, very juicy, quality the best, colored next to the sun. Annual bearer superb market variety, one of the best growers. Last of August.

Le Conte—Supposed to a hybrid between the Chinese sand pear and a cultivated variety; fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality good; maturity July to middle of August.

Garger Hybrid—Very large, oval, narrowing at both ends; yellow as an orange; flesh whitish, juicy, sweet and pleasant. Tree is an upright grower with heavy dark foliage. September.

Howell—Large, yellow with red cheek, rich, sweet and melting. Early bearer and very productive. September and October.

Kiefer's Hybrid—A cross between the Chinese sand pear and the Bartlett. This popular variety is very hardy and blight proof. It commences to bear very young and produces regular and abundant crops. Its handsome appearance and remarkable keeping qualities make it exceedingly profitable for market. October and November.

Sugar Pear—Small but best of all pears; rich, juicy, melting and of exquisite flavor; slow, healthy, productive tree; very fine for preserving and pickling. August

Duchesse D'Angouleme—Very large oblong, dull greenish yellow, flesh white, very juicy, buttery, with a rich, excellent flavor. Tree is a strong grower. November.

Quinces

The quince is attracting a good deal of attention as a market fruit when put up in the proportion of one quart of quinces

to about four quarts of other fruit, it imparts a delicious flavor. First class trees, 3 to 4 feet high, 40 cents each.

Orange—Large, roundish, somewhat irregular with a small and short neck at the base; fine golden yellow; of excellent flavor. September.

as tender as an apple without hard spots; flavor delicate; tint, very handsome and bears abundantly; one of the most valuable sorts; color, greenish-yellow.

Champion—Very large, handsome, cooks

Cherries

Cherry trees are now generally propagated by budding on Mahaleb stocks, since they do not sprout from the roots. They should be planted deep enough to place the point of union from four to six inches below the surface. No home orchard is

complete without its proportion of cherry trees, and it is one of the most profitable market fruits and will succeed on any kind of soil that is not wet. Cherry culture has been a success when proper attention has been given to the selection of varieties and their culture.

Price of Cherries

First class, one and two year old trees, 4 to 5 feet high, each, 40c; \$3.75 for 10; \$17.00 for 50; \$32.00 for 100; 300 to 500; \$29.00 per 100.

Early Richmond—Everywhere the most popular. Tree strong, thrifty grower, making a large, symmetrical head; fruit good size, dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly, rich acid flavor and especially valuable for cooking purposes. Tree an early and abundant bearer. Remarkable for its earliness and hardness. Season, last of May and first of June.

Tree moderate grower and good bearer. Fruit large, round; flesh dark red, tender, juicy and of a pleasant subacid flavor when fully ripe. July.

Large Montmorency—A fine, large, light red cherry of the Richmond class but larger and more solid. Tree is a great bearer and very hardy. Fruit very large size and fine flavor. Last of June.

Yellow Spanish—Large, pale yellow, with red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and delicious. This is a very sweet cherry and generally eaten raw. Last of June and first of July.

May Duke—Large; dark red, delicious, early; tree hardy, bears well, usually and quite distinct early and late crops. Most valuable Duke variety. June.

English Morrello—Large, nearly black.

Grapes

There is scarcely a yard so small in the country or city that room for from one to a dozen grape vines cannot be found. They do admirably, trained up the side of any building, or along the garden fence, sery.

occupying but little room and furnishing an abundance of the healthiest fruit. Make the soil mellow and plant the vines somewhat deeper than they stood in the nur-

Price of Grapes

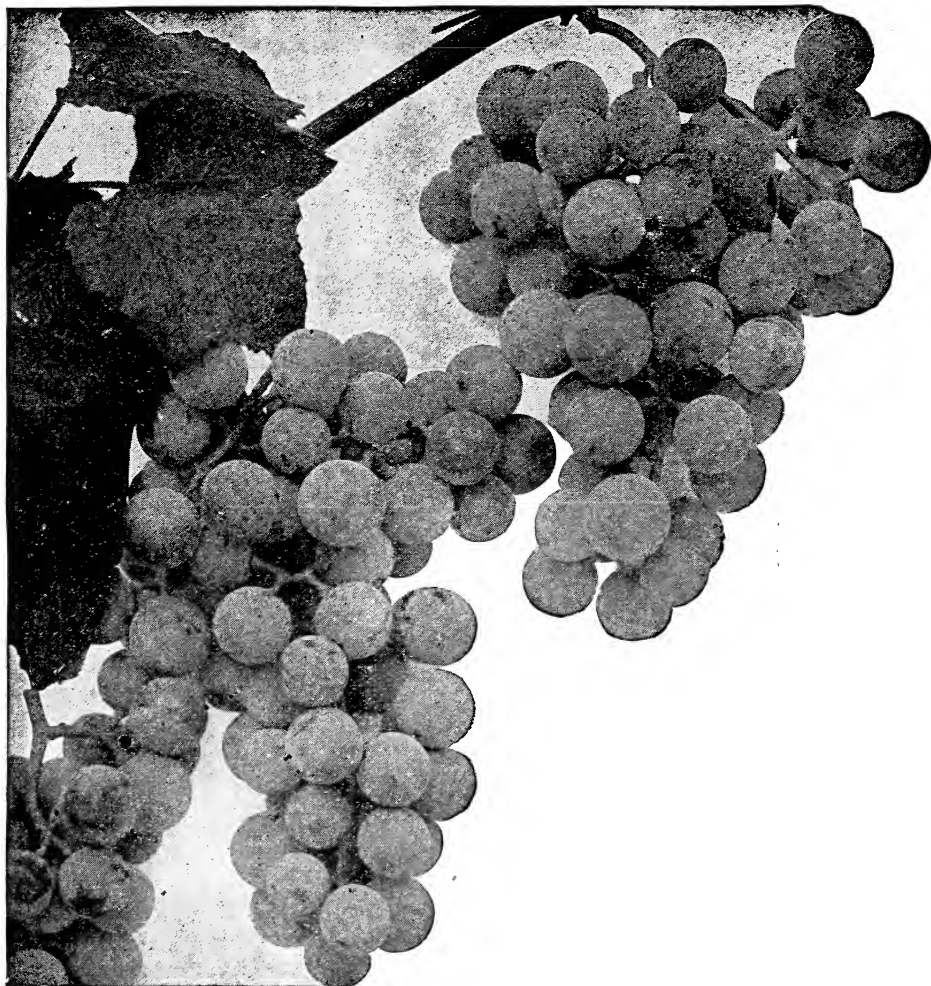
First class, two years, No. 1 vines, well rooted, each 20c; per 12 \$2.10; per 25 \$4.00; per 50 \$7.50; per 100 \$14.00; 300 to 500 \$12.50 per 100

Concord—One of the oldest, most popular and reliable varieties under cultivation. Bunch large, compact and shouldered, being large and round, almost black. Juicy, buttery and sweet. Succeeds everywhere.

Moore's Early—A large black grape ripening a week before Concord. Good grower; berries large, good quality. Its ear-

liness and fine appearance make is a profitable market variety.

Niagara—A white variety; bunches and berry very large; greenish white, changing to pale yellow when fully ripe. Skin thin but tough. Occupies the same position among the white varieties as Concord among the blacks.



Blackberries

Almost any soil will answer for this cultivation, but to avoid a too strong growth and straggling habit the ends of the shoots should be occasionally pinched off during the growing season, thereby making the plants form dwarf like bushes, making it easier to work among them and at the same time causing them to produce

larger crops of fine berries. Blackberries can be planted most any place and will do well. They can be planted in the orchard between the trees and will do well. Every family should have a blackberry patch as they are fine fruit and come early in the season.

Early Harvest and Snyder

Price of Blackberries

Each 5c; per 12 50c; per 25 80c; per 50 \$1.50; per 100 \$2.75; 300 to 500 \$2.50 per 100.

Eldorado

Each 7c; per 12 75c; per 25 \$1.25; per 50 \$2.00; per 100 \$3.50; 300 to 500 \$3.00 per 100.



Portion of a block of one year peach

Early Harvest—This is one of the earliest berries under cultivation, and always reliable. The canes are strong, upright in growth, branching stout and vigorously; are enormous bearers. Berries sweet and of the highest quality. Though not quite as large as some varieties, they are, however, of even, regular size. Ripen middle of June.

Eldorado—The vines are very vigorous and hardy, enduring the winters of the far northwest without injury, and their yields are enormous. Berries are very large jet black, borne in large clusters and ripen well together. They are very sweet, melt-

Snyder—A strong grower; very hardy and very productive; of medium size; good family berry. The fruit has no hard, sour core but is sweet to the center the same as Early Harvest, and can be recommended to any part of the country as a thoroughly reliable variety which will not disappoint the planter by freezing out the first severe winter. Last of June.

ing to the taste, have no hard core, few thorns, and a good keeper after picking with quality unimpaired. H. E. Van Deman says: "Never have I tasted anything to equal these specimens of Eldorado."

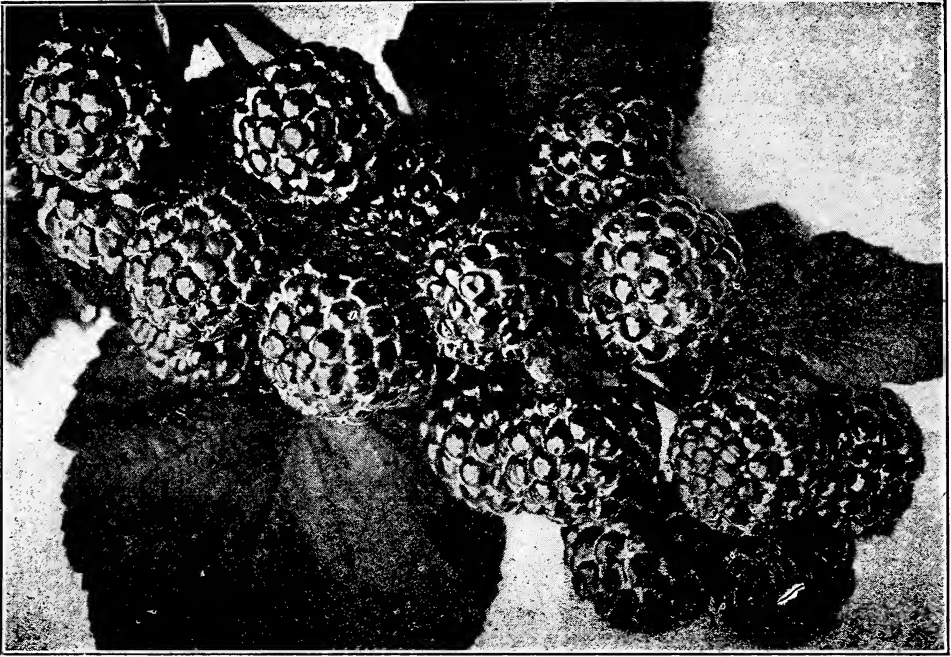
Raspberries

Raspberries do well in any soil that will produce a good corn crop. Land should be thoroughly prepared and well enriched. Keep well cultivated and free from suck-

ers and weeds. As soon as they have done bearing, cut out the old wood, to give more vigor to the young ones.

Price of Raspberries

First class, No. 1 plants, each 7c; per 12 75c; per 25 \$1; per 50 \$1.75; per 100 \$3.00; 300 to 500 \$2.80 per 100.



Cumberland, the Business Blackcap—It is of wonderful productiveness, producing regularly and uniformly very large crops. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other variety. The berries run seven-eighths and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter. In quality it is similar and fully equal to Gregg. Although extremely large, it is usually fine and is well adapted for long shipments. It is an unusually strong grower, throwing up stout, stocky canes, well adapted for supporting their load of fruit.

Gregg—This is a late blue-black fellow. Heavy growing canes that branch out sparingly; hardy; productive of very large fine black berries, covered with a deep bloom.

Late ripening and good quality makes it a general favorite.

Kansas—Strong, vigorous grower, standing extreme drought and cold, and bearing immense crops. Early ripening. Berries nearly the size of Gregg, of better color. Jet black and almost free from bloom. Firm, of best quality, present a handsome appearance and bring highest prices in market.

Miller's Red—Early, very handsome, and does not winter kill. The very best early variety. Berry round, bright, and core very small; does not crumble, quite firm, undoubtedly a valuable early berry.

Strawberries

Strawberries will succeed in any soil that is adapted to any ordinary farm or garden crop. Soil should be thoroughly prepared to a good depth, well drained and enriched. Ground should always be kept clean and cultivated. In winter a covering of leaves, straw or some kind of litter will protect the plants. Do not cover them until the ground is frozen, and then not too deep or it will smother the plants, and then remove covering before growth starts in

the spring. Strawberries are the earliest of all fruits, usually ripening the first or the middle of May, and something every family should have.

Varieties marked "S" are bisexual or perfect. Those marked "P" are destitute of stamens and are termed pistillate or imperfect. Imperfect varieties should have a row of perfect flowered sorts planted every third row to pollinize their blossoms.

Price of Strawberries

First class plants, leading varieties, per 12, 25c; per 25, 40c; per 50, 65c; per 100, \$1; 300 to 500, 90cents per 100; 600 to 1,000, 80 cents per 100.



Michael Early (S)—Plant a strong grower, in most sections productive berries



Method of healing stock at our yards before delivery

medium size, roundish, bright crimson, fair quality. One of the first berries to ripen

and worthy of planting everywhere on that account.

Brandywine—This fine late strawberry was introduced by Mr. Crawford, is late, good shape, good quality, good size, firm and productive. If you are looking for a No. 1 canning berry or for table use, we would recommend Brandywine. It is extra dark in color, fine flavor, and a very good market variety.

Johnson's Early (P)—Large, fine, very prolific, ripens all over at once, and of the finest quality, results have been equally good in light loam and in good clay soil.

Senator Dunlap (S)—A well tested wonderfully productive variety. One of the safe sorts to plant every where, and sure to take a high place among the prominent standard sorts, plant resembles Warfield, rampant runner, should be restricted in its production of plants; fully equal to Warfield and Crescent in its ability to succeed under all circumstances. Fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red, glossy, firm, splendid keeper and shipper, excellent quality, one of the best for canning or preserving. Ripens medium early and continues a long time.



A block of two year apple showing method of culture and pruning

Gooseberries

The gooseberry delights in a deep, exceedingly rich soil, as recommended for currants, and thorough mulching. Gooseberries have never received the attention they deserve. The markets are rarely ever

fully supplied. Each year the demand is quoted and no one will make a mistake in planting quite liberally of this most healthful, invigorating plant.

Price of Gooseberries

First class, two year old, No. 1 plants, each 25c; \$5.00 for 25; \$9.00 for 50; \$17.00 for 100
300 to 500 \$16.00 per 100; 600 to 1,000 \$15.00 per 100.

Downing—Fruit very large, pale green, of splendid quality for both cooking and table use; bush a vigorous grower.

Houghton—An enormously and always reliable sort. Vigorous spreading growth. Fruit medium size, pale red tender, good.

Currants

Price of Currants

First class plants, each 20 cents; 12 for \$2.25; 25 for \$4.00; 50 for \$7.00; 100 for \$13.00.

Victoria—Very large, bright red, late

White Grape—Very large, yellowish white

sweet, very mild, excellent for the table.



A block of peach budded in 1911, showing budders at work

CORYDON, IND

Please send Trees and Plants named below to

Amount Enclosed

State.....

Total.....\$.....

Ship by Express, Freight. Mark X across the way you wish stock sent

[illegible]

OVER

Do You Know of Some One Who Would Like to Have This Catalogue?

We will consider it a special favor if when sending in your order you will be so kind as to give us below the names of any of your friends or neighbors who are interested in fruit trees and our catalog will be mailed to them. I know they will be pleased to receive it and you will be favoring both them and myself.

[illegible]

Special Offers

The following collections are from the earliest fruit to the latest, all through the summer, autumn and winter keepers. We have made these special prices on the three following orchard collections for the benefit of our customers that want to take advantage of them. We guarantee satisfaction with each collection. Please remember we cannot make any change of varieties on collections. Always order by number. All trees are first class, 4 to 6 feet high.

Family Orchard Collection No. 1

Catalogue Price

2 Yellow Transparent Apple	\$.40	2 Klondyke .....	.30
2 Early Harvest .....	.40	2 Hoosier cling .....	.30
2 Maiden Blush .....	.40	2 Stump the World .....	.30
2 Rome Beauty .....	.40	2 White Heath .....	.30
2 Grimes Golden .....	.40	2 Henrietta .....	.30
2 Ben Davis .....	.40	2 Sunshine .....	.80
2 Wine Sap .....	.40	2 Concord grape, No. 1 .....	.40
2 York Imperial .....	.40	2 Niagara grape No. 1 .....	.40
2 Elberta peach .....	.30	Total	\$6.60
Our special price		\$5.00	

Family Orchard Collection No. 2

Catalogue Price

2 Yellow Transparent Apple	\$.40	4 Hoosier cling .....	.60
2 Early Harvest .....	.40	1 Crawford's Early .....	.15
2 Benoni .....	.40	2 Crawford's Late .....	.30
2 Maiden Blush .....	.40	2 Klondyke .....	.30
2 Golden Sweeting .....	.40	2 Henrietta .....	.30
2 Jonathan .....	.40	2 Fox Seedling .....	.30
4 Grimes Golden .....	.80	2 Oct. Free .....	.30
2 Ben Davis .....	.40	2 Sunshine .....	.80
2 Wine Sap .....	.40	1 Abundance plum .....	.40
5 York Imperial	1.00	1 Burbank .....	.40
2 Red Heath peach .....	.30	2 Kieffer pear .....	.80
2 Elberta .....	.30	2 Early Richmond Cherry .....	.80
2 Diamond .....	.30	2 Concord grape, 2 year No. 1 .....	.40
2 Stump the World .....	.30	2 Niagara grape .....	.40
Our special price		Total	\$12.45
		\$10.00	

Family Orchard Collection No. 3

Catalogue Price

2 Yellow Transparent Apple	\$.40	2 Klondyke .....	.30
2 Early Harvest .....	.40	2 Henrietta .....	.30
2 Benoni .....	.40	4 Hoosier cling .....	.60
2 Maiden Blush .....	.40	3 Sunshine	1.00
2 Golden Sweet .....	.40	1 Oct. Free .....	.15
2 Twenty Ounce Pippin .....	.40	2 White Heth. cling .....	.30
2 Gano .....	.40	1 Abundance plum .....	.40
2 Rome Beauty .....	.40	1 Purbank plum .....	.40
2 Wealthy .....	.40	1 Shropshire Damson .....	.40
2 Ben Davis .....	.40	2 Kieffer pear .....	.80
2 Akin Red .....	.40	2 Early Harvest .....	.80
2 Stayman Winesap .....	.50	2 Bartlett .....	.80
2 Tulpehockin .....	.40	2 Early Richmond cherry .....	.80
4 Jonathan .....	.80	2 Large Montmorency .....	.80
4 Wine Sap .....	.80	2 English Morello .....	.80
5 Grimes Golden	1.00	3 Concord grape, 2 year, No. 1 .....	.60
2 Stump the World Peach .....	.30	3 Niagara .....	.60
2 Crawford's Early .....	.30	Total	\$19.45
2 Crawford's Late .....	.30	Our special price	
2 Red Heath Peach .....	.30	\$16.00	
2 Elberta .....	.30	Two collection No. 3 for \$30.00.	
2 Diamond .....	.30		

Please order by number.

